re-cliction to the office of County Treasurer of this articly, althou Y ze o county at the ensuing November elec- though we have never advocate

Religious Notice The Rev. J. T. Freeman will preach in the Baptist Church next Sabbath morning at 10 "a small offence." Nor have we once intimat-

OFTI Dr. W. M. YANDELL will concent to become a candidate for the lower House of that their principles are radically wrong." On Legislature he will receive the votes of

Don't Know Them. A friend and subscriber in if po sible, all future misunderstanding, or mis-Lexington, informsus that when the President of the representation, we will once more state that if Holmes county meeting appointed the delegates any man finds himself entrapped into any "into the Jackson Convention he had some misgiv. famous, cowardly, sneaking, and corrupt organings about their soundness, very shrewdly think- ization," any "foul party that teaches dissimuing some of them looked as though they had seen lation, dishonesty, lying, meanness and rascali-SAM. The very thought made him desperate, ty," it is certainly his duty, his imperative duty, and be cried out 'If there are any among you to leave that organization; and we join our Know Nothings, for H aven's sake stand up and neighbor in earnestly exhorting him to perform let it be known." None rose, and so he dont know that duty. As we have not now, and never

THE DROUTH-MARCH OF MIND- ings, it would be unjust in us to apply to that EGRAPH WIRES.

ly held in the upper part or Big Creek district of unsavory epithets to the majority of his fellowthis county to take into earnest consideration the citizens, without such evidence as we are unasubject of abating the telegraph wires, which ble to obtain. carry off the electricity in the atmosphere, and present the much needed rain from falling upon in the opinion that Brown's Phylosophy, though the parched up cotton and cornfields!

the drouth to the sine of Sam.

PLEDGES.

It is a great sin in Know Nothings to pledge themselves to sapport their nominations "if they can do so conscientiously, yet no sin for the Anti-A nerican party to pledge themselves to support it has as much to do with the question as the their nominations without any conscience saving "Battle of the Frogs and Mice,"-and no more. clause. Witness the resolution at the so-called It is, in substance, what had been already quot-"Democratic Meeting" at Benton.

" Resolved, That we pledge ours lves to suppor the nominees of said convention, and to us honorable means to secure their election."

The same Resolution was also passed at the Rat. Jeation meeting held at the Court House in this place last Monday night.

D Nerno. -- We clip the following extract of ant, cannot yet perceive our position, we can Parisian gossip from a late number of the N. only account for on the principle that "There's

"The Archbishop of Lyons has been amusing the irreverent Parisians. In his Pastorial Letter for Lent he declared that the cholera tion which our neighbor, in all his attempted was s nt merely as a punjshment for the carerness with which the ladies of Paris run after what oaths the Know Nothings take, if any, pleasure- 'joining in a certain lacsivious dance But if they swear that they "will reveal none called polka, suffering ever man but their own husbands to clasp them in the waltz, which latter dance may be considered the last sigh of ex- that hath is guilty of perjury-no "small ofpiring virtue." His Eminence then goes on to fence," but one of the greatest known to the say that "the only way to induce the Almighty to sheath the sword of vengeance, which hehas, said, he that is perjured thath braved God Alwould be to abstain from all balls, reunions theatres, and promenades. Then his wrath that if he was foresworn, he should desire no may be appeased."

MORE PROOF. Washington-contains the ollowing to which we there is none." invite the attention of Mississippians and Southerners. In reply to the New Hampshire Demo-

"Our friend of the Independent (N, H.) Democrat must not m'sapprehend our position. With the Know Nothings, Whigs, Democrats, Neu trals, we would co-operate, as individuals. Even now we are willing to see a large Fusion of the People on Anti-Slavery issues, without distinction of party. But we protest against co-operathe Order itself aid and countenance, and securing on the rains of the old Whig organization.

FARMER'S CONVENTION. On the 11th inst, a large number of the citizens of Yazoo county assembled in the Court House in Yazoo City, for the purpose of taking

Hon. JAMES R. BURRUS Was selected President and ROBT. BOWMAN appointed Secretary of the meeting. Upon taking the Chair the President explained the object of the meeting, in a forcible eloquent and clear manner, urged the necessity of the direct trade proposed as the object of the Planters Convention.

M. D. HAYNES moved that fifty delegates be appointed to the Convention to meet at Cooper's Will on the 4th of July next-whereupon the

Chair appointed the following gentlemen; Henry Vaughan, John M. Hendricks, John McKee, T. Helloman John M. Sharp, Dr. H. J. Thomas, W. W. W. John S. Paul, Vin. Pickett. Chilborne Bowman, George P. Crump M. D. Haynes, Joseph Love, J.s. C. Bridgeforth, Dixon Hary, Richard Swayze Bucton Yandall. N. D. Link, C. W. Wood. Birwell Scott, Koht. Stephens, J. J. B White; M. C. Chentum, Wm. R. Hill. W. C. Harris, D. H. Miles, H. Barksdale, R. F. Greer, John Tagersoll, Samuel Rate liff, A. Chew, Roht. Bowman, F Barksdale, James Hart, 8. V. Stewart, John A. Cason, Geo. W. Woodbury, R. D. S. Dixon, Wm Gartly, P. B. Pope, S. E. Nye,

A M Leod, It is ordered that the President and Secretary of the meeting be a kied to the list of delegates. It was further moved that the Banuer and Democrat of Yazoo City be requested to publish the On motion the heard adjourned sine die.

JAMES R. BURRUS, President
R. Burras, Secretary.

E.W. asen,

tted. We have ever spoken of aner of perjury "as if it were a very small offence," but on the contrary we have been insisting that it is"A DETESTABLE CRINE,"in opposition to others. whose efforts to exculpate the perjurer, lay ther much more liable to the charge of regarding i ed that any one is perjured for quiting the Know Nothings "from an honest conviction the contrary, we have from the first expressed our approbation of such a course; and to avoid have had, any connection with the Know Noth-CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE TEL order she strong language above quoted from the Democrat Nor can we do our neighbor We have been told that a meeting was recent- the injustice to condemn him as applying those

Moreover, we fully concur with our neignbor not the highest authority, is entitled to-not This is better than Judge Longstreet's laying "a little more," but very much more weight than the declarations of any "lying, whipper snapper," whether Know Nothing or anti-Know Nothing. We also endorse every word of the long extract which our neighbor quotes from Brown's Phylosophy. We insist, however, that ed from Paley and Wayland, and which we had shown to be irrelevant. They say that "promses are not binding when the performance is unlawful," while Brown says "i nmoral" instead of unlawful. We agr ophers, and have so expressed ry article in which we have THE ARCHBISHOP OF LYONS ON FASHIONABLE ject, How it is that our neighbor or his assist-

one so blind as those who will not see." Let us once more state our position -- a posireplies, has never noticed. We do not know of the secrets of the order," he who violates catalogue of crime; one of which Sharp has mighty, and hath, in effect told him to his face. mercy," and hence he reasons that while "in the case of other sins, there may be an appeal The last National Era-the Abolition organ at made to God's mercy, yot in this case of perjury

Perjury consists in doing what one has sworm not to do, or omitting to do what he has sworn to do; it is to sweare falsely, to break or vio. late an oath. This, we say, censtitutes perjury, although the civil penalties of the law do not attach unless there be other circumstances connected with the perjury. Hence we drew a distinction between legal and moral perjury. It must, however, be lawful to do, or to omit, in accordance with the oath, or it is not binding. to it successes which are inevitably to be used for Now we ask our neighbor to tell what Brown, building up another National Pro-Slavery Party Wayland, and Paley say on the subject of oaths of secrecy. Does either of them place these among that class of promises or oaths of which the performance is unlawful or immoral? Not at all. Archdeacon Paley expressly says that "promises of secrecy ought NOT to be violated, action in reference to the Planters Convention to although the public would derive advantage be held at Cooper's Wells on the Fourth of July from the discovery. Such promises contain NO unlawfulness in them to destroy their obligation; for as the information would not have been imparted upon any other condition, the public lose nothing by the promise which they would have gained without it."

We repeat, therefore, that we have never denounced as perjured, any one who silently withdrew from the Know Nothings, nor even those who published their withdrawal to the world. least, of the secrets they have promised not to reval; yet the judgment of charity is that they erred in judgment, or that we err in judgment on that point. But for those who openly betray all the secrets of the order and expose the papers they have sworn not to expose, even charity can find no softer name than perjurers!

ABOLITIONISM ANTI-AMERICAN.

We have already given many extracts from Abolition p.pers, showing their bitter hatred to the native American movement; and among other through all his troubles; with the more tenacity things we have shown that the article in the May number of Patnam, which denounces Knownumber of Patnam, which denounces Knownumber of Patnam, which denounces Knownumber of Patnam, is strongly tiactured with Abolition leaders are opposing the Abolition leaders are opposing the American movement with all their might and main, is a whole volume of proof of the truth and what the article in the May number of Patnam, which denounces Knownumber of Patnam, which denounces Knownumber of Patnam, is strongly tiactured with Abolition leaders are opposing the American movement with all their might and main, is a whole volume of proof of the truth and what we have written.—Danville Tribune.

State to whole dictates of their own conscience, and will interpose all their power for the protection and preservatio of this inestimable privilege. But, as has been well remarked, men can worment with all their might and main, is a whole volume of proof of the truth and what we have written.—Danville Tribune. the native American movement; and among other through all his troubles; with the more tenacity things we have shown that the article in the May as his prospects became darkned, as they at one number of Patnam, which denounces Know-time were. Our readers will remember this Nuthingism is strongly tinetared with Abolis. Marlow case was removed from Holmes country. Nothingism, is strongly tinetured with Aboli- Marlow case was removed from Holmes county polical station is c tionism. The zeal of the soi-disaut Democracy to this, about a year ago. Through all the la-against the American cause, makes them overlook the large ingredient of Abolitionism into the to the case, deferred from one time to another, Monthly, because the estensible object is to op has the brave and faithful woman been pose SAM. Thus, our neighbor the Democrat, and comfort to her husband, fulfill few weeks ago, spoke in the most laudatory terms mission of wife. Many ladies green the half of justice with the public works in Virginia who have the forement of the jury came back with the public works in Virginia who have the forement of the jury came back with the voted for the Wise ticket. There are lost sight of in the delight which was felt that the words "Nor guilty" upon his lips, but one feel the words "Nor guilty" upon his lips, but one feel the words "Nor guilty" upon his lips, but one feel the large assembly, that of joy and it was but a child's blow. Our neighbor did not thankfulness.

but the race of man and the creed of democracy;" ally harrassed by editors, and we will take care and alluding to the foreigner, he says, "We must not to contribute to his annoyance, or do an either deny his claims altogether-deny that he thing calculated to diminish his usefulness. W is a son of God and our brother—or else he must feel no disposition to persecute or vex other incorporate him, in due season, into the houseold." What is this but another version of the motto which the Abolitionists place beneath the picture of a chained negro, by way of exciting sympathy for the slave, and indignation against the master? What is it but the old Abolition rerain,- "Am I not a man, and a brother?"

Does our neighbor will doubt the Abolitionis of the article which be honored with such un neasured praise? Perhaps all doubt will be removed by one more quotation, in which Aboliionism, unmarked, presents its face to biew .-The Monthly says there is not "any danger that threatens our own country now-scarcely exceptng slavery-more subtile or formidable than the nger which lurks in those ill-suppressed hatreds of race and religion, which some persons seems eager to foment into open guard." Ah! scarcel ven slavery. Here is an open avowel of the Ab lition sentiment, but it is sugar-coated with abus of the Native American party, and therefore the Democrat, and many other Southern papers can ake the dose without a wry face! We will not be so ngenions as insincere or to intimate (what we do not believe) that those papers from abolition than we might be justified in doing so (if any thing could justify a wrong) by the treatment which the American party receives at the hands of the Mississippian and other Anti American papers of this State. But we advise all these papers to abate somewhat of their zeal in a bad cause, in order that their discretion way have a more free

"THE ONLY OBJECTION." The Democrat says that some democrats proess to symyathize with the secret order because they desire a change of the naturalization laws, and then argues that they should not therefore oin a party having that especial object in view; because the democratic party has never "denied or refused to abolish or amend an enactment that the fact can be demonstrated" that the good of the country demands a change of the naturalization laws," it will be the pride of the party to apply the corrective." Now the fact has demonstrated itself for many years, yet neither the democratic or Whig party have applied "the corrective," hence the people, of both parties, have taken the matter in hand. The argument of the Democrat amounts to this; that because the Democratic party is not pledged against what the people want, therefore the people ought not to join a party which is pledged in favor of what they want! The bait will not do. Let the Democratic party pledge itself to make the desired changes in the naturalization law, and there will be then some pretext for attempting to whip in all who have enough independance to rise above more party considerations when paramount ques-

We have borrowed the caption of this article from the Democrat, and we will state one of the only objections which we sometimes hear. Many of the Crawiish party have professed to be strong Native Americans, and to agree fully with the Know Nothings. The only objection" that they apilto joining was that it was a secret political ciety. Yet the same persons joined the Crawfish harty, which is a secret political society, and they justify themselves by saying they must "fight the Devil with fire." That is they adopt the only thing to which they object to in the Know Nothing Order, which for the purpose of resisting all tle :oings which they approve! "Consisting thou

THE STATE vs.: JO. MARLOW, JR.

On Tuesday night last, the jury in the above stated case, after an absence of a few mis turned into the Court with a verdict of No

The prosecution we learn was conducted with energy and zeal, and the concluding argument of Mr. J. W. Wood on the part of the State, we have heard spoken of as no common effort at forensic eloquence. A friend in whose opinion we place much reliance, characterizes Judge J. R. Burrus' speech in the defence as That paper remarks : argumentative cogent and convincing; while he assures us that Mr. Brooke's, on the same the principles they hold upon this subject be side, more than sustained his high character as true, they are opposed to putting Roman Cath-We think the latter, by so doing, betray one at a lawyer and a speaker. Both were thrillingly eloquent. Other Counsel, Mr. Hooker, Judge to putting Democrats in office, and Democrats Perry, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Doughartry for the defence, were engaged in

> The evidence on behalf of the defendant was much more favorable than was anticipated from what had been rumored in regard to the case.

The verdict, we believe, gives general satisfaction. A great deal of sympathy has been

see that the monthly in objecting to the government by the "red haired part of the inhabitants, ing is a M llerit! We don't believe a word of or the blue-eyed part," hinted also that "the pechange in Lexington last Wednesses.

We understand Mr. Marlow and his happy western Virginia and western Virginia, foreign votes cast.

It is a M llerit! We don't believe a word of or the blue-eyed part," hinted also that "the pechange in Lexington last Wednesses.

It is whose hands the destinies of America are day, where we wish them health and happiness.

bitterness than become his age and calling, and article in Pr may say, this is a strain- its style does not by any means sustain because they honestly differ from our opinions and no one can read President Longstreet's letter without perceiving that his views, however erroneous, are honestly entertained. In the few comments which we have to make, we feel no ky fis apprehension that we will be thought unkind or

President Longstreet remarks, "MI teach hat unlawful promises are not binding; I shall be charged with instifying the exposure Know Nothing secrets." In this, we trust, he is mistaken; and we, at least, will never join in such an accusation. It is certainly his duty teach this truth, but to teach also the great im propriety to make such promises-of placing ourself in a situation in which one is compelle either to do what is unlawful, or to violate a promise. And one other thing he should teach in order that the whole truth may be receivedthat promises of secrecy are not unlawful, but are binping, whether made io Know Nothings Odd Fellows, Masons, or Sons of Temperance.

'no man should assail another in a matter involving character, private or official, upon vague rumor." We endorse the sentiment, and adthat no man ought to assail a party on th ground that he only knows that he knows noth ing about them. How can he boldly assert what he does of the Know Nothings? It is mere conjecture, and is moulded by prejudice We do not say his conjectures are not true, for we do not know; but our conjectures are far different. Why should this party be particularly reproached because it embraces both Methodist preachers and demagogues, when every po litical party is amenable to the same charge? As well might we reproach the church because it embraces men of earnest piety and designing hypocrates; as well denounce the Apostles of Christ because with the talent of Peter, the integrity of James, the purity of John. ciated also the treachery of Judas Iscariot. the Know Nothing party "gathers within its pale men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners up on earth," is it therefore any worse than th Whig and Democratic parties? The party which will confine itself to men of dignity, talent, and piety, and admit none other in its ranks, cannot hope to gain the ascendency, we are sorry to believe. But the fact which President Longstreet admits, that the order gathers such men within its pale, should have a tendency to moderate his abuse. He views the order through the glass of strong political prejudice, but men fore of dignity, talent and piety having entered within the mystic circle, find none of the horrers which affright the imagination of President Longstreet. They remain in the party and heartly co-operate in its movements. Then there connot be anything so shocking in the

President Longstreet says he is not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare, blind as not to see that when the work of crushand able defence, of the Know Nothing princibeen freely discussed. And we must confess that we are yet "so blind" as not to have discovered any intention on the part of the Know Nothings to reform any man's religion by Nothings can do no worse. harassing his person," or to begin "the work of crushing churches." All that President Longstreet intimates on this subject is well answered who have crept into it there, as they have crept in the following extract from the Lexington into every party before it, are become (Ky.) Observer and Reporter, in reply to the charge that the American party proposed a change of the Federal Constitution in order to posed to them had given their advocates a hard perience in Virginia, who, after having used it for make religion a test of political qualification.

"Such is not our understanding of the views to putting Whigs in office. The right of the ticular class of persons, is a totally different stitutional party—the Conservative thing from a desire on their part to change the country. It has abolitionists in itthe Federal Constitution so as to make that denies that-but, let us ask, clase inel gible to office. The Americaa party ever organized, with any Northern I no interference with

T Dro IT .- The Washing gan says:

We are informed by an int ed for Wise. On mam's Monthly for May, headed

"Who constitute the people in whose hands the of this Continent, to be sure!" But let us ask &c., &c .- "whether Walk-in-the-water, and alking-Snake, and Big-yellow-thunder, are to for they, poor fellows are all trudging

Of course they will; and why? Because the were too slow in becoming Know Nothings,-Our ancestors were foreigners: they sought home among these dusky "native Americans;" they met a generous welcome; they returned ingratitude, fraud, aggression: they got all the power in their own hands; they drove the hospitable natives "toward the setting sun," What lesson should this teach us? That we must adopt the Know Nothing principles while yet we can, and not remain inert till the foreigners treat us as we have treated the Indians.

The Monthly does not "mean to deny the right of every community to protect itself from hurt, even to forcible extrusion, if necessary, of the ingredients which threaten its damage. But that necessity continues," the Monthly, "must be most "In all fairness," says President Lonnstreet. distinctly proved. The case must be one so clear as to leave no doubt of it as an absolute case of self defense." Oh, of coursel We must not rethat the case will be "so clear as to leave no doubt of it. We must use no wise foresight and pre- allegiance, study, and featty to our laws and caution for prevention is not half so good as cure, as "our old friend Uncas," and "Walk-in-the-water," can testify. Let us therefore wait until we find, ourselves "traditing toward the setting sun, and fading in the shadows of the night:" -till we have become one grand "Walk-in-thewater," because there is no land left for us to walk on!

Such is the amount of the Mouthly's advice: y gone before it. We say, let us be kind and allegiance as readily as they swear in hospitable to all worthy foreigners, but send back

A great cry has been raised against the American party because the Know Nothing no worse than both Whig and Democratic Conventions in Massachusetts had done b.

The New York Express remarks with truth, that, when Democracy had power in Massachusetts, it sent of itself Mr. Rantoul to the U. S. the Know Nothings of Massachusetts, in this bowed the knee o the true native creed. for savage ambush fighting; or such a fool as to respect, there is this to choose—that as a party, as Jefferson, himself, whose voice was heard believe that a man's religion is to be reformed acting out of the State, Massachusetts Know on every shore in Europe, begging their populaby harassing his person." Nor is he "quite so Nothings "ignore the negro," whereas the Masing churches is begun in the country, it is not right. To abjure Massachusetts Know-Noth- of democracy, in tears and ashes, offered up his going to stop with the overthrow of one." Now ingism, then, in order to throw one's self into expiation and atonment. He looked back upples. Their meetings and proceedings have propably now Abolition. The State, under that stern patriot and philosopher gave up his been secret, but their views and purposes have Whig auspices, repudiated in 1850 her greatest favorite theory; and now, under the proud oak statesman, Daniel Webster, and Faneuil Hall of his native land, whilst his body is moulder-

The whole truth of the matter is, that the American party in the North is attempting to nationalize itself, and the fanatical abelitionists child are almost wild in their opposition to slavery-even there, a large portion of the American party is strongly opposed to the agitation there ever was a party before in Massachusetta and unquestionable, and the fact that men may convince the people of the South, that the the case, but only two were permitted to speak not see proper to cast their votes for any par-American party is the Union party—the Concertainly have no intention to go beyond this, or interfere with the religious rights of any sect of this country. They desire that a'l men has fewer of them than any other party which

editor out West says that he felt called publish Father Walworth's sermon on cation of He l," as it was a question in early all his readers were deeply interest

The Philadelphia North Am

rom the Secretar rid on account

which the conclusion is

Terminal our neighbor may say, this at a strain to style does not by any means sustain product to the Americans, in which seed conclusion of ours; but the same article in the nity of his station; yet we admire the harless so furiously assailed. After disposing of the question, "What is America?" the writer proceeds to of any other man living, no matter where he was born." This feeling is a national one, and is a key to the reason why adopted citizens can never be heartily Americans. With the Exponent, an excellent paper published at New Orleans, we don't blame these men for loving their own country; it is true to the divine instincts of nature-it is interwoven with the fibres of the human heart-it is paramount to distance, time and circumstances-it is beyond the reach of the setting sun, and soon their red and dus- politics and philosophy; but it is the one grand res will have faded in the darker shadows and powerful emotion that colors every thought, and directs every action. The foreigners who come to this country are not exceptions to these great rules. They still love their native land. and link her doctrines in domestic matters-in periculture, commerce, religion—and why not in politics?-with all their standards of excellence. They bear with them that love of country which makes them love the songs of their distant vales, and fight for one another in foreign climes. They transport to this land all their feelings, their language and duplic They take an oath of allegiance to the govern-ment of the United States, but for what purpose! Let us panse and examine into the rationale of this important matter. Ere they leave their native homes, they are ignorant of political institutions of the United States; for even among enlightened foreigners our institutions are to a great degree unknown; but the lower orders hear vague rumors of milk and hon ey and abundance flowing along our fields, and sort until we are actually bound hand and foot, believe that all they have to do is to come and partake thereof-never for once supposing that customs, are necessary concomitants to good

> These inducements enter into their calculations, form the basis of immigration, and they take the oath allegiance because it meets them on the threshold, and because it secures them out we advise differently, and the nation will not in those possessions which they quitted their follow our advice, because,—the nation has wise- own country to gain. They take the oath of all paupers and criminals, and let us so take our they cannot even read the words of "United times that they are res neasures so that foreigners shall never treat us as States" in our language, and while the spray of we treated the Indians. Thus only can we pre- of the sea is not yet dry on their garments. Igserve our government, and assure an asylum to norant of our political doctrines ere they leave the oppressed of other lands. We must not let home-for we all know in what ignorance the the Abolition Monthly, nor its Abolition contri- lower orders are kept in Europe—they arrive butor, decide when the necessity for action aris- on our shores, and never pause to study import es. That is for the people to decide; and they or meaning. Grog shops they set up at every corner, and getting our whiskey with less risk than they obtained the poteen of their mountain distilleries, they drive a profitable trade. Convention in Massachusetts passed strong an- They set up their signs of ruin, and they incati-slavery resolutions.—That Convention did pacitate men from moving, by the dead sleep of intoxication. The heighth of the ambition of many is, to raise a sign, and fill decanters with

citizenship—on the contrary, usurping powers

that natives themselves would not dare to usurp,

but who would be the first to endeavor to sup-

Viewing, then, the greater portion of these immigrants in this light, unfit for freedom and Senate, and it was the coalition of Democracy good society, we pronounce them a bad people and Abolitionism that elected the violent Abo- to come to this country, and it is an extraordilition Senator, Mr. Sumner. For ten years nary spectacle when we see our native citizens past, the Democracy of Massachusetts has been leagued with the foreign born and aliens, to cenabolitionized, and when it has had power it has sure native associations and oppose Americanexerted that power to abolitionize the State. ism. But the day of repentance will come There is no national conservative element in sooner or later; as all those who held the doc-Massachusetts Democracy, and between it and trine of inviting foreigners to this country have sachusetts Democracy, in about all of its con- senses afterwards. Kneeling before the bright ventions, pledges itself to Abolitionism out- principle of outraged nature, that high priest the arms of the Massachusetts Democracy, is on the ruinous cataract he had loosened upon veritably jumping out of the frying pan into the his native land, and in a voice of eloquence and fire. Massachusetts, in any party's hands, is wisdom he recanted his former opinions. Even shut its doors against him. The Massachusetts ing, the fame of his great Americau act will Democracy sent two Abolition Sonators to the spread, gloriously and verdantly, through the Senate of the United States, and the Know memories and hearts of future generations of native born patriots.

throughout the United States, as

500 do Sub. Suldh 000 do Roll do